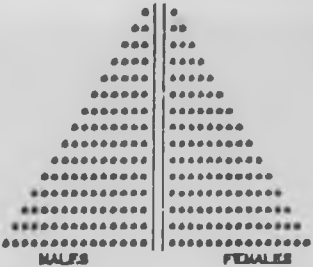


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WORKING PAPERS IN DEMOGRAPHY

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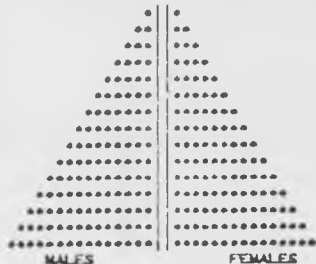
SURVEY EVALUATION:DROUGHT RELIEF PROGRAM by Robert Kerr

Working Paper No. 2
April
1985

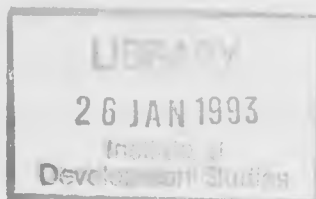
DEMOGRAPHY UNIT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO

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WORKING PAPERS IN DEMOGRAPHY



SURVEY EVALUATION: DROUGHT RELIEF PROGRAM

by
Robert Kerr

Working Paper No. 2
April
1985

DEMOGRAPHY UNIT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
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FOREWORD

This is the second of our Working Papers in Demography. It is an evaluation of the Drought Relief Program in Lesotho. Before the country was declared to be in a state of drought emergency in March 1983 by the Prime Minister, Dr. Lebua Jonathan, it had gone through two successive years of below average rainfalls. This affected crop production in a number of districts in the country, and as a result, the Government requested for food aid from foreign governments, and set up the Drought Relief Program to assist those people who are dependent on farming for their subsistence.

The present paper examines the process through which food aid coming into the country (since the state of emergency was declared up to December 1984) was distributed and the type of people who benefited from the program and to what extent the target group was reached. A number of recommendations emerge from the analysis and should assist the Government to streamline its objectives regarding the distribution of free food. For example, should the Government seek to feed a specific population group, or should it make the program open to the entire population?

We are grateful to Mr. Robert Kerr, who carried out this evaluation for sharing his findings with us, and to the Director, Drought Relief Logistics Unit who allowed us to share these findings with a wider audience.

I. Sembajwe
Demography Unit

SURVEY EVALUATION
DROUGHT RELIEF PROGRAM

This survey was designed and evaluated by Robert Kerr,
Research/Evaluator for the Drought Relief Logistics Unit.
Heartfelt good wishes are expressed to the people of Lesotho, who
have been my hosts for the past three years.

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BACKGROUND:

Lesotho was declared to be in a state of drought emergency in March of 1983 by The Right Honourable, the Prime Minister Dr. Leabua Jonathon. This followed two successive years of below average rainfalls. Crop production in four of Lesotho's ten districts was reported to be as low as 25% of the average yield and in three others as low as 50% of the average yield.

The entire country was divided into areas, labelled 'A' for "adversely" affected, 'B' for "badly" affected and 'C' for "critically" affected. Constituents within each area were likewise classified. The emphasis of the program was to concentrate on those people who are dependent on farming for their subsistence. People with sufficient incomes outside of agriculture were classified 'D' for "other". People who are landless and without sufficient outside income were classified 'D' for "destitute" and are sustained through the countries permanent structure of agencies assisting the impoverished.

To be classified as being in the "critical catefory, families were evaluated according to the following criteria:-

- (1) Level of crop loss (80 - 100%)
- (2) Outside income or pension support
- (3) Number of livestock
- (4) Physical condition of head of household (disabled or widowed)

In order to qualify for food aid, a family had to be judged to be suffering according to any three of the four criteria. Under these guidelines, using information compiled in mid 1983, the following statistics were rendered.

Group A	420 000
Group B	445 000
Group C	300 000
	1 165 000

In response to the Government of Lesotho's request for foreign government to aid Lesotho's food shortage difficulties the following donations were received and distributed prior to December of 1984.

TABLE I

SOURCE	COMMODITY	QUANTITY (metric tons)	DISTRIBUTED	DISTRICT
Taiwan	maize	1 000	9-11/83	Thaba Tseka
Lesotho M.C.	maize flour	200	11/83	Mafeteng
W.F.P.	wheat	5 760	9/83-6/84	Mas, Maf, MH
	pulses	540	9/83-6/84	Qu, QN, Mok
F.R.G.	maize meal	1 180	6-11/84	BB, Berea
C.R.S.	bulgar wheat	3 360	7-11/84	Leribe
	vegetable oil	210	7-11/84	
E.E.C.	rice	865	4-6/84	Schls, Hptls
U.S.A.	wheat	10 000	2-84	Monetized

Through December of 1984 these commodities had been distributed as follows:-

TABLE II	
DISTRICT	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
Butha buthe	50 000
Leribe	50 000
Berea	50 000
Maseru	109 000
Mafeteng	88 000
Mohale's Hoek	82 000
Quthing	63 000
Qacha's Nek	45 000
Mokhotlong	42 000
Thaba-Tseka	77 000
Lesotho	656 000

In September of 1984 the Food and Nutritional Surveillance Committee decided that a team should be established to evaluate the effectiveness of the distribution of Drought Relief Food. During subsequent weeks this committee met to read and discuss the various reports and manuals which had been prepared by the Logistics Unit. L.U. 1/1-26 was submitted in early October 1984. (see Appendix 1) At the meeting in which this report was submitted it was decided that to more effectively evaluate the effect of the program, as well as to determine percentages of undeserving people receiving food, a survey should be conducted. It was determined that the survey should have three versions: one for donors; one for employees; one for beneficiaries. (see Appendices II, III, IV) A budget was prepared by the monitoring team and approved by the Surveillance Committee to cover the expenses of the survey. This budget was forwarded to the Minister of Rural Development via the Head of Logistics Unit and approved on 18th December 1984. Work began on 20th December 1984.

SURVEY PREPARATION:

The Sociology Department of the National University of Lesotho was approached to recruit sociology students experienced in survey implementation to undertake the administering of the survey during their Christmas holiday period. Twenty students were requested with the intention of using two surveyors in each district. One additional student was requested to interview the donor organizations and the Logistics Unit staff. The reason for planning to interview in all ten districts was that the drought relief operation in each district has been administered independently. Various donations are distributed in differing districts and even the steering committees in the various districts administer the program in differing ways. Each student was to be given four villages in which to make twenty interviews. The villages were to be chosen in a random way as follows: three villages would be selected from established lists and one would be chosen from a district map. For the three villages selected from established lists, ten beneficiaries were chosen from those lists and ten were to be chosen by the interviewee himself;

always selecting the house three to the right of the one chosen from the list. For the one village not on the established list, the interviewer was to walk around the village, selecting each third house to interview. In this way it was hoped to make a random selection of the entire country to determine:-

- 1) If the proper people were receiving the food.
- 2) If the food was being distributed in the most desperate areas
- 3) How necessary the food distributions were.

The one village not on established lists was chosen due to the possibility that certain villages might have been left out or ignored. The use of established lists was slightly flawed in that the lists used were the original beneficiary lists. These original lists have been added to and in many cases more than doubled in size. Names from established lists were selected using an appropriate increment, so as to select people randomly throughout the entire list. ie; if a village had 74 names listed, every seventh name was selected. In this way the survey size was designed to be:-

10 names x 3 villages x 2 interviewers x 10 districts	= 600
	interviews from lists
((10 names x 3 villages) + 20 names) x 2 interviewers x 10	
districts	= 1 000 interviews not from lists
	1 600 = total sample

Three training sessions were held in late November and December. The first session indoctrinated the students regarding the history and aims of the program. The second session tested the survey itself. Each student performed three interviews in one of two villages near the Roma campus. Following the test of the survey, design changes were made and a third session was held to explain these changes and to correct the students first interviews. The sum total of training time was approximately ten hours.

SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION:

The students were each hired for a period of ten days. Remuneration was established at the rate of 12 Maloti per day with 5 Maloti per diem, plus expenses. The entire operation was subject to the credibility of each student. Supervision of actual fieldwork was impractical due to the wide distribution of surveyors. Where possible students returned to Maseru following interviewing one village to have their work appraised. At one stage during the training, cancellation of the entire survey was considered due to the lack of supervision at the fieldwork level. It was felt, however, that the actual survey aims were simple enough so that as long as interviews were done thoroughly, with each question answered, the aims of the survey could be met. In order to insure interviewer integrity, it was explained that each interviewer would be subject to five interviews being redone for quality control. In addition, each interviewer was instructed to have their letter of introduction stamped by the village chief from the village in which the interviews were performed.

CHECK OF DATA:

In order to ensure survey reliability, a random selection of each interviewers survey results were subject to re-interview. This re-interviewing was performed by a recent National University of Lesotho sociology graduate and current F.N.C.O. employee. There were three interviewers who were not subject to re-interviewing. Two of these had performed their interviews in Mokhotlong and the other in Thaba Tseka. The reason that they were not subject to re-interviewing was lack of time. Both of these districts are extremely remote. It was thought that so long as we could verify that all interviews had in fact taken place, we could guarantee the quality of the data. We found that in most cases the essential information contained in both interviews remained unchanged. Family sizes were relatively the same. There were slight variations regarding money remitted over the preceding months. With rare exception the interview results corresponded regarding receipt of food and dependence on agriculture. Where the interviews frequently differed was regarding average annual yields and participation in other food aid projects. Comparing the two interviews, in each case the original interview contained more detail than the checking interview.

EVALUATION: STATISTICS

Once the surveys were returned, the responses were all classified and the information used to create eleven tables. These tables were designed to reflect:-

- a) vulnerability of interviewees
- b) effect of the drought
- c) distribution of food
- d) effect of drought on other areas
- e) occupations of wealthy recipients
- f) situations of those interviewees randomly selected
- g) rations received compared to rations needed
- h) numbers of other food aid programs in which interviewee participates
- i) current registration status

The following represents an explanation of each chart. A comprehensive guide of the total statistics rendered is stored in the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office. Observe that this data is processed to reflect the actual situations of those interviewed. When a classification is made regarding whether a beneficiary should or should not have received, the assumption is made that only those dependent on agriculture for their survival are truly deserving. Theoretically, according to the initial criteria, a wealthy person could qualify to receive. Therefore, the survey should also be evaluated in terms of how the established criteria worked to serve the truly needy.

CHART I - VULNERABILITY

In order to assess vulnerability, interviews were divided into the four categories:-

- VULNERABLE
- A - Dependent on Agriculture
- B - Limited Income and Agriculture
- NOT VULNERABLE
- C - No Fields
- D - Sufficient Income or Livestock

In order to accomplish this, the answers to questions 1 - 4 and 8 were used. If a person was a borderline situation the interviewers impressions on the wealth of the interviewee was used. To be selected in category A or B there had to be evidence that a severe crop failure would substantially jeopardize a family's health, or restrict their members' lifestyles in an unreasonable way. Category A was reserved for those people who expect a yield which would significantly benefit their livelihood. As examples;

- a) if a family of six expects an annual yield of one bag of maize flour, it is difficult to believe that this one bag is the difference between survival and starvation. This family may be extremely poor, however, more than one bag must be used to support them each year. This family would be classified as 'B'
- b) if a family of four, in which the wife participates in food for work and the husband earns 30 Maloti per month doing "piece jobs", expects eight bags each season, a major crop loss could cause serious hardship to the family for buying clothes, supplementary food supplies or paying school fees. This family is classified as "A".

Families who were judged not to be vulnerable to drought were placed in the two categories: 1) landless and poor; 2) possessing substantial wealth. It is pointed out that readers should not use affluent standards when judging a persons wealth. As an example; a young mother with two small children who receives eighty maloti per month from her husbands remittance. Certainly this would not be considered a wealthy disposable income. On the other hand, this mother does not need to worry about financing her meals, and could in fact maintain her children in primary school under such circumstances. This family is classified as "D"

note: these classifications are not the same referred to in the background section, where the entire country was divided as "A" for adversely affected, "B" for badly affected, "C" for critically affected or "D" for other.

A simplified chart combining A and B as simply "vulnerable" is displayed below. The randomly chosen interviews for each district are seperated. Since the response of interviews selected from lists for each district was de minimus, all of the interviews selected from lists are displayed together. This is done for each of the charts.

VULNERABILITY

DISTRICT	VULNERABLE	NOT VULNERABLE		INTERVIEW SIZE
		NO FIELDS	WEALTHY	
Butha Buthe	55%	23%	23%	127
Leribe	52	30	18	92
Berea	50	19	31	107
Maseru	67	14	20	125
Mafeteng	62	20	18	123
Mohale's Hoek	58	10	31	105
Quthing	37	54	33	46
Qacha's Nek	64	12	23	138
Mokhotlong	71	21	9	105
Thaba Tseka	50	26	23	61
Lesotho	59	19	22	1 029
From Lists	61	25	13	261
Total	59	20	20	1 290

The statistic which could raise possible concern on this chart is that 13% of those interviewed who were selected from the original lists were determined to have sufficient wealth to sustain drought.

TABLE 2 - EFFECT OF DROUGHT

The Ministry of Agriculture is in a better position to establish statistics regarding the effect of the drought, however an effort was made to do this using the survey response to question eight. Many interviewers did a poor job of completing this chart and in those cases the interviewee impressions were used, to attempt to classify people into the following categories:-

NOT AFFECT

- E - no change in crop production
- F - can easily compensate
- G - does not have any fields

AFFECTED

- H - crop failure but such that the farmer could compensate
- I - crop failure of such a degree that the farmer can not compensate

To qualify for category "E" a farmer had to claim a crop failure of less than twenty five percent. In the Mafeteng district many farmers claimed to have realized a complete failure for the past three years. These responses were also placed in the "E" category. All people who were placed in the "no fields"

or "wealthy" category in table 1 were likewise placed in table 2. Again, when separating people into "H" or "I" a decision was made as to whether the level of crop loss would significantly affect a family's lifestyle. For a family that was used to receiving one bag and instead realized a total loss, they would be placed into category "H", since a loss of one bag should not drastically affect a family's lifestyle. The following is a simplified graph combining the "H" and "I" categories.

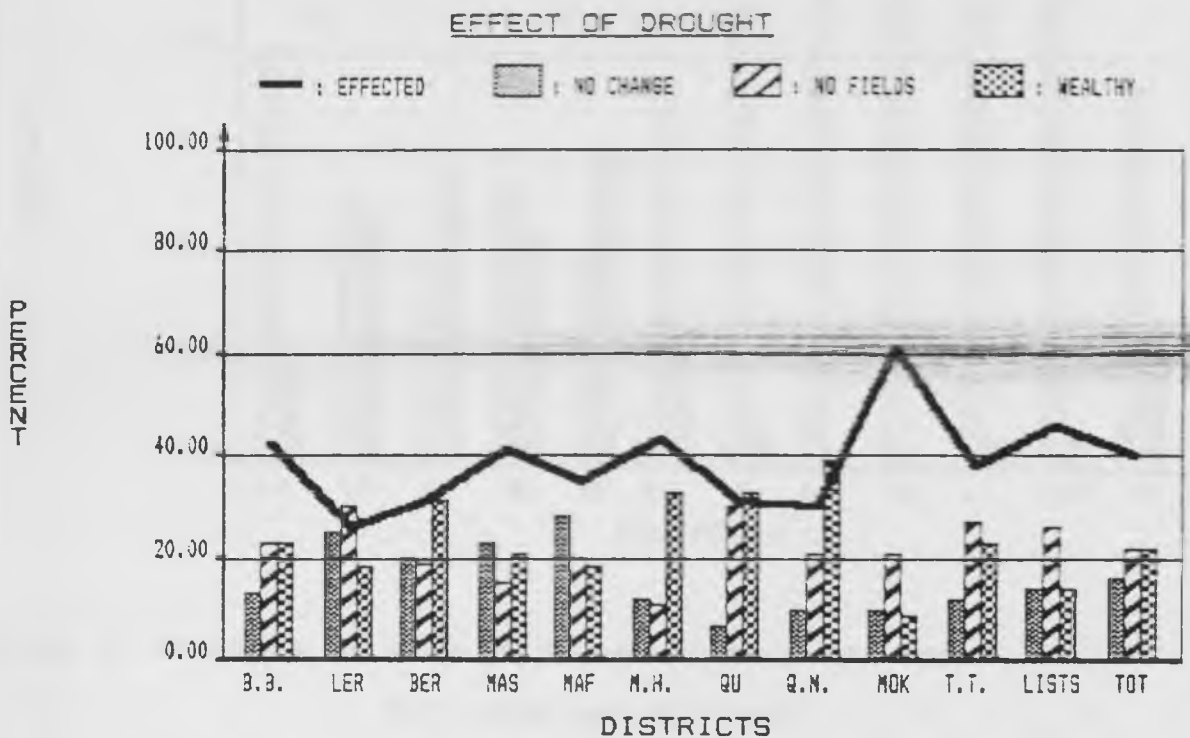


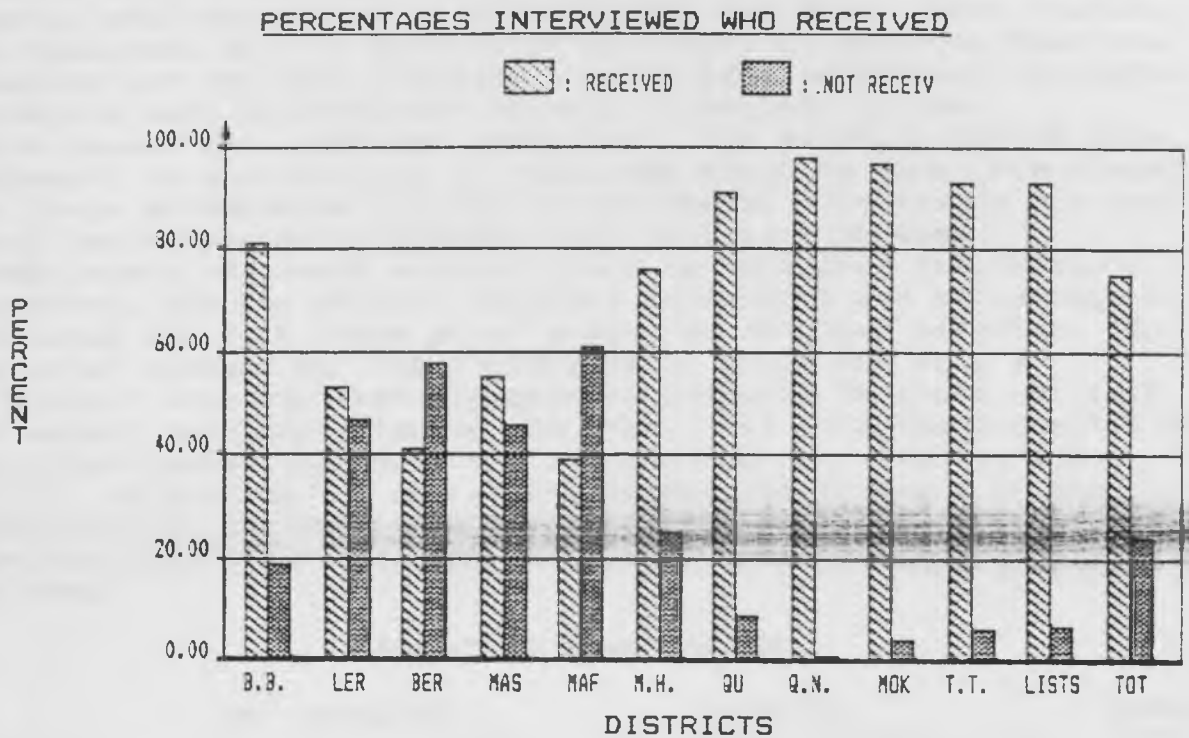
TABLE 3 - DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

Using the information gathered to complete tables 1 and 2, and combining this with if the family did in fact receive food, chart 3 is created to analyse how many received and what their situation was. This proceeds as follows:-

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

DISTRICTS	DID NOT RECEIVE				RECEIVED				SURVEY SIZE
	NOT DESERVE		DESERVED		NOT DESERVE		DESERVED		
	NC	NF	W		NC	NF	W		
Butha Buthe	1%	2%	7%	9%	12%	21%	16%	32%	127
Leribe	10	15	14	8	15	15	4	19	92
Bersa	9	8	24	17	10	10	7	14	107
Maseru	12	5	12	17	10	9	8	28	125
Mafeteng	15	14	11	21	12	6	7	14	123
Mohale's Hoek	2	1	16	6	10	10	15	41	105
Quthing	0	7	2	0	7	24	30	31	46
Qacha's Nek	0	0	3	3	11	26	20	36	61
Mokhotlong	1	2	0	1	9	19	9	60	105
Thaba Tseka	0	0	3	3	11	26	20	36	61
Lesotho	6	5	9	9	10	14	13	34	1 029
From Lists	1	3	1	2	13	22	13	45	261
Total	5	5	8	8	11	16	13	36	1 290

It is useful to use this information to form additional charts. The graph below illustrates percentages of people who received and who did not receive.



Below an analysis is made of those who received food

FOR THOSE WHO RECEIVED

DISTRICT	DID NOT DESERVE			DESERVED	SURVEY SIZE
	NO CHANGE	NO FIELDS	WEALTHY		
Butha Buthe	15%	26%	19%	40%	103
Leribe	29	29	8	35	49
Berea	25	25	16	34	44
Maseru	18	16	15	51	68
Mafeteng	31	15	19	35	48
Mohale's Hoek	13	13	20	54	79
Quthing	7	26	33	33	42
Qacha's Nek	7	12	23	58	137
Mokhotlong	9	20	9	62	101
Thaba Tseka	12	28	21	39	57
Lesotho	15	20	18	48	729
From List	14	24	14	49	242
Total	14	21	17	48	970

When comparing the percentages of people receiving who deserved compared to people receiving who did not deserve, note that the people classified as "no change" in crops would be classified as deserving if they had not claimed that their crops had not failed. Also note that people placed in the "no fields" category are considered to be poorly off.

TABLE 4 - EFFECT ON OTHER AREAS.

The Information used to complete this table is taken directly from the response to question 14, in which the interviewee was asked to describe how the drought has affected the ability of the family to provide for the three items listed. Exactly what was stated in the response was used. When reading the responses to this particular question, it appeared that the question did not have a unique translation, or possibly different surveyors went to different efforts to explain to the interviewees the questions intention. The evidence behind this statement is similarities in responses from the same interviewer, yet large differences between interviewers. The reason for the total percentage being greater than 100% is that some interviewers responded affirmatively to more than one category. Therefore, the "no effect" category represents the percentage of the total who felt those other areas had not been affected. In the other categories, the percentage of those who felt a particular area had been affected is compared to those who felt any aspect had been affected was used. ie; in Butha Buthe 93% of the interviewees felt that the drought had not affected the ability to provide for any of the categories listed. Of the remaining 7%, 33% felt that their ability to provide for school fees had been affected. The results of question 14 are as follows:-

EFFECT ON OTHER AREAS

DISTRICT	NOT AFFECTED		AFFECTED			SURVEY SIZE
		SCHOOL	SUP. FOOD	HOUSEHOLD	ALL	
Butha Buthe	93%	33%	33%	11%	33%	127
Leribe	80	17	44	33	28	92
Berea	82	16	68	16	26	107
Maseru	46	9	42	31	48	125
Mafeteng	64	18	38	31	48	123
Mohale's Hoek	76	16	40	28	28	105
Quthing	67	0	27	13	60	46
Qacha's Nek	96	60	20	0	24	137
Mokhotlong	64	16	58	37	32	105
Thaba Tseka	59	0	100	0	0	61
Lesotho	74	14	49	26	30	1 028
From Lists	74	10	43	27	37	258
Total	74	13	48	26	32	1 286

It is interesting to note that in all ten districts such a large percentage of interviewees felt that the ability to provide in these other areas had not been affected. This information is also displayed graphically on the following page.

EFFECT ON OTHER AREAS

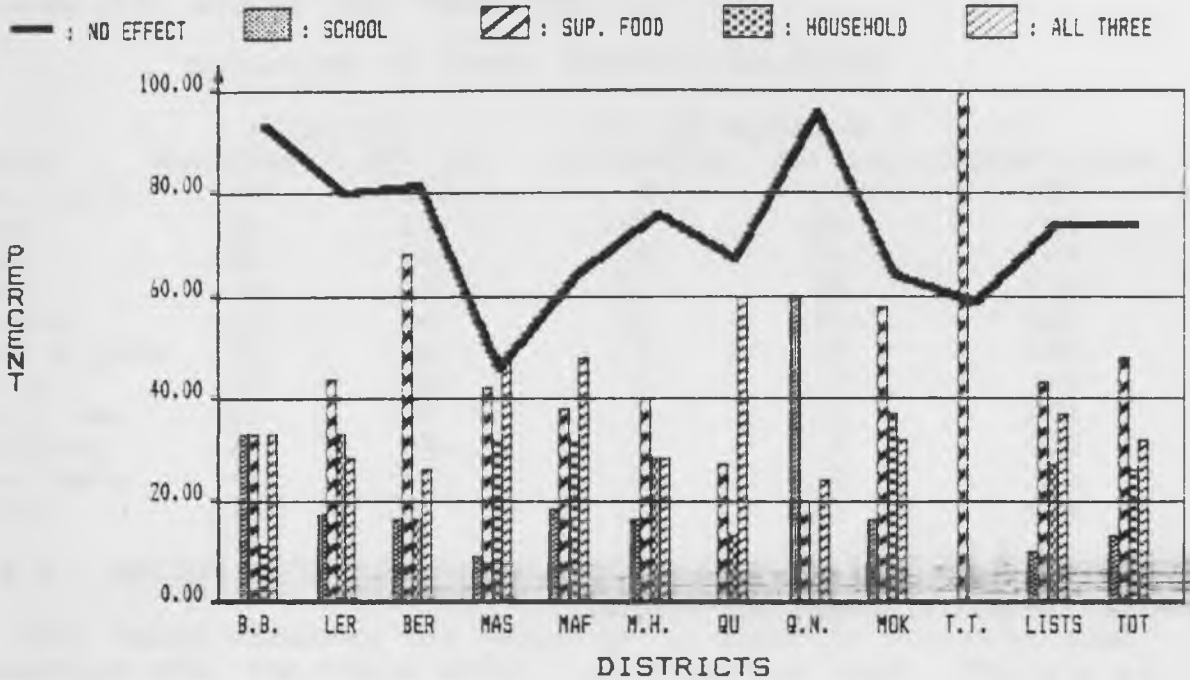


TABLE 5 - OCCUPATIONS OF WEALTHY RECIPIENTS

For this table actual numbers will be used instead of percentages. As was stated for table 3, wealthy people who received food were 13% of the entire survey and 17% of those who received. Table 5 is an attempt to separate these families into the occupations that the heads of these households hold. The "other" category most frequently contains older households in which many children are supporting, or livestock farmers, herders. The actual numbers of people listed in each category are stated below.

OCCUPATIONS OF WEALTHY RECIPIENTS

DISTRICT	SPOUSE RSA	CIVIL SERVANT	TEACHER	BUSINESS	OTHER
Butha Buthe	15	0	1	0	5
Leribe	4	1	0	0	0
Berea	7	0	0	0	0
Maseru	3	1	0	0	6
Mafeteng	8	0	0	1	0
Mohale's Hoek	13	0	0	1	2
Quthing	12	0	0	0	2
Qacha's Nek	16	2	1	2	11
Mokhotlong	4	0	1	1	3
Thaba Tseka	8	1	0	2	2
Lesotho	90	5	3	7	31
From Lists	19	2	1	1	9
Total	109	7	4	8	40

TABLE 6 - DISTRIBUTIONS OF THOSE RANDOMLY SELECTED

In this table, for those people who were randomly selected by the interviewer, the only parameters used are a persons vulnerability and if they received.

SITUATION OF THOSE RANDOMLY SELECTED

DISTRICT	RECEIVED		DID NOT RECEIVE		SURVEY SIZE
	VULNERABLE	NOT VUL	VULNERABLE	NOT VUL	
Butha Buthe	44%	37%	9%	10%	127
Leribe	36	21	15	28	92
Berea	25	17	22	36	107
Maseru	38	15	29	18	125
Mafeteng	24	15	33	28	123
Mohale's Hoek	50	26	8	17	105
Quthing	37	54	0	9	46
Qacha's Nek	64	35	0	1	138
Mokhotlong	69	28	2	2	105
Thaba Tseka	48	47	3	2	60
Lesotho	44	27	13	15	1 028

TABLE 7 - RATION RECEIVED COMPARED TO RATION NEEDED

This table compares the response to question ten with that of question one, for those people who received food. The aim is to see if beneficiaries received a quantity of food corresponding with the number of people for whom food is prepared. There are a few sources of error in a straight comparison. Firstly, the interviews were conducted during the holidays when children and fathers are more likely to be at home and not at school or at work. Secondly, it is possible that those interviewees who stay in more than one family units, (ie; women with their daughters-in-law, may have listed the entire family unit when responding to the question, "list the people for whom food is prepared each day" and only the ration which she received for her own family unit when responding to the question, "what ration did you receive?" In addition, many responses were vague with regard to the actual quantity received.

RATION RECEIVED COMPARED TO RATION NEEDED

DISTRICT	SAME	1 OFF	2 OFF	3 OFF	4 OFF	>4 OFF	SURVEY SIZE
Butha Buthe	33%	36%	9%	7%	4%	12%	103
Leribe	34	14	18	12	8	14	50
Berea	25	32	20	11	9	2	44
Maseru	34	33	18	10	4	0	67
Mafeteng	40	23	15	17	2	4	48
Mohale's Hoek	37	24	25	8	4	1	75
Quthing	35	24	16	11	0	14	37
Qacha's Nek	28	26	13	15	9	10	136
Mokhotlong	68	17	8	4	1	1	98
Thaba Tseka	all fed one 70 kilogram bag						
Lesotho	38	26	15	10	5	6	658
From Lists	35	25	16	11	4	8	224
Total	37	26	15	10	5	7	882

TABLE 8 - LENGTH OF TIME THE COMMODITIES LASTED

Question eleven asks directly "how long did these commodities last?" This information is displayed below. In some districts, such as Qacha's Nek, for some households three commodities had been received; these being bread flour, beans and maize meal. In such cases the duration for the latest commodity received is accepted as the response. Generally those who received all three commodities reported pulses lasting a very short time relative to the other two. In many cases this duration was less than one week. In some villages in the north, commodities had just recently been received. These people were placed in the category listed as ">3 months or still possess. In almost all cases this is because the commodities were received within a few weeks of the administration of the questionnaire. This information is displayed graphically below.

LENGTH OF TIME FOOD LASTED

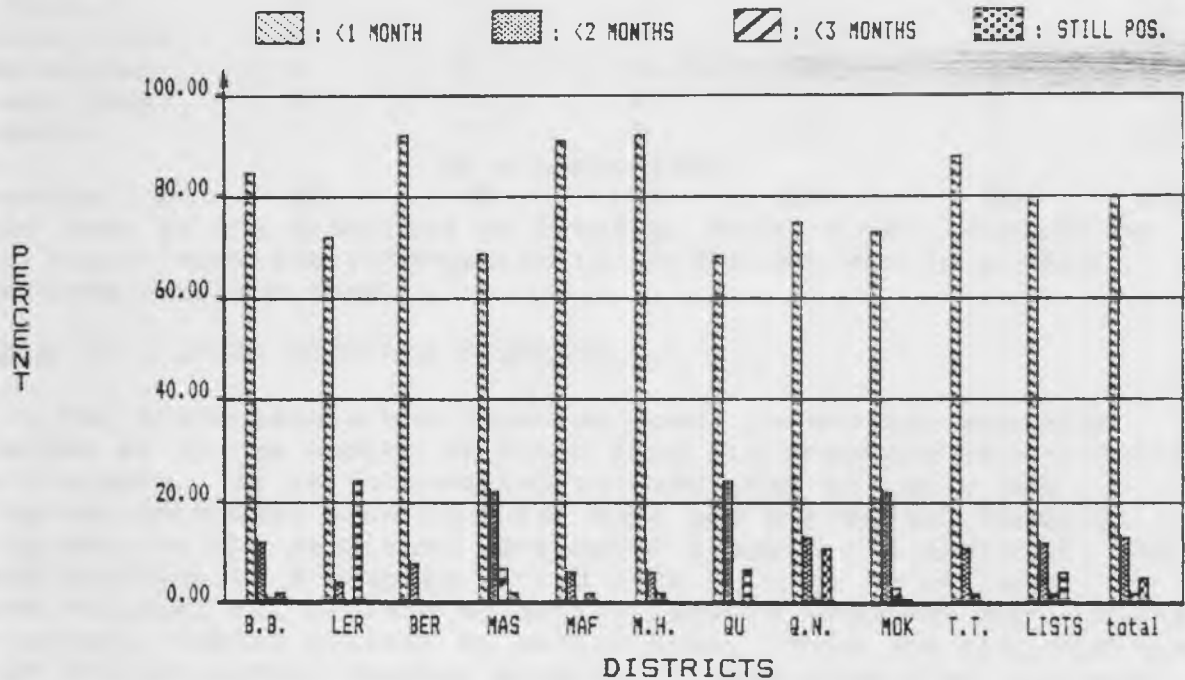


TABLE 9 - STATUS OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

At the end of each interview the interviewer was told to list if the person was a committee member or not. In this was information could be gathered as to whether committee members were distributing food properly or possibly favoring themselves. Many interviewers stated committee even if it was the village development committee or rural development committee, and not the

drought relief committee. It was decided to include those in the statistics since most likely a member of any committee wields some power in village politics. As was the case with chart five, the actual numbers will be used instead of percentages.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

DISTRICTS	DID NOT RECEIVE			RECEIVED		
	DESERVES	DID NOT DESERVE	NO FLDS WEALTH	DESERVES	DID NOT DESERVE	NO FLDS WEALTH
Butha Buthe	0	1	0	5	0	0
Leribe	1	4	1	15	2	0
Berea	1	0	3	22	1	3
Maseru	5	0	3	16	1	0
Mafeteng	0	0	1	20	0	3
Mohale's Hoek	1	0	0	14	0	4
Quthing	0	0	0	2	0	0
Qacha's Nek	0	2	0	31	1	12
Mokhotlong	1	0	0	7	2	4
Thaba Tseka	0	0	0	2	2	1
Lesotho	9	7	8	134	9	27

As a percentage

Lesotho	5%	4%	4%	69%	5%	14%
---------	----	----	----	-----	----	-----

note that in the districts of Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong and Thaba Tseka the information is irrelevant for in effect everyone received food.

TABLE 10 - OTHER FOOD AID PROGRAMS

For those people who received food, informaton was also charted as to the number of other food aid programs in which they participate. It is interesting to note that the only two programs mentioned were Food for Work and Pre-school Feeding. Programs for the destitute were never listed. In addition, the participation in a program varied from village to village. In some villages all claimed to participate in Food for Work, while in others, nobody claimed to participate. This was also the case with the pre-school feeding program. There were also villages that claimed that their pre-school clinic did not issue food. The results of the survey are as follows:-

PARTICIPATION IN OTHER PROGRAMS

DISTRICT	ONLY PROGRAM	ONE OTHER	TWO OTHERS	>TWO OTHERS
Butha Buthe	51	45	4	0
Leribe	63	38	0	0
Berea	64	36	0	0
Maseru	79	21	0	0
Mafeteng	56	33	10	0
Mohale's Hoek	77	23	0	0
Quthing	45	50	5	0
Qacha's Nek	58	38	4	0
Mokhotlong	65	31	4	0
Thaba Tseka	72	26	2	0
Lesotho	64	34	3	0
From Lists	64	30	5	0
Total	63	33	4	0

CHART 11 - CURRENT REGISTRATION REGARDING PROGRAM

On the last sheet of the questionnaire interviewers were instructed to state if the interviewee was currently registered. The intent was to classify people in terms of their vulnerability, and as to whether or not they were registered. Unfortunately, many interviewers did not state "registered" or "not registered", but instead put the classification on the front of the interview. Only those interviews that stated "registered" or "not registered" were included in this statistic. Although much of the information in these charts may not be of high quality, certain districts contain interesting results. In many villages, only those who had not already received food were listed as being registered for the next distribution. The results from the questionnaire are as follows:-

CURRENT REGISTRATION

DISTRICT	SCHEDULED TO RECEIVE			SCHEDULED TO RECEIVE			SURVEY SIZE
	DESERVES	NOT DESERVES N.F.	WEALTH	DESERVES	NOT DESERVES N.F.	WEALTH	
Butha Buthe	14%	10%	5%	31%	25%	15%	59
Leribe	48	33	14	0	0	5	21
Berea	32	16	11	18	3	19	98
Maseru	64	2	14	4	6	8	50
Mafeteng	77	2	12	5	2	2	43
M. Hoek	57	11	31	0	0	1	100
Quthing	24	11	20	16	18	11	45
Qacha's Nek	63	13	20	3	0	1	136
Mokhotlong	73	16	11	0	0	0	37
Thaba Tseka	Information not asked						
Lesotho	50	12	17	9	5	7	588
From Lists	46	25	9	9	5	6	159
Total	49	15	15	9	5	7	747

EVALUATION: OVERALL

In establishing the need for drought relief food, the Government identified the target group of beneficiaries as being farmers who had experienced a major loss in crop production. The survey indicated that 60% of those people interviewed could be considered as farmers without a substantial outside income. Of the additional 40 %, they divided evenly between people without a significant non-agricultural income who do not farm, and people who even though they may farm, have an outside income such that the ability to provide food would not be a problem during a period of drought. In the evaluator's opinion, the catering to a target population must be the prime goal. By establishing that there was a major population that would be affected by a loss of crop production, the Government concluded that this population group would need assistance until the next harvest. If a ration which is intended for a certain population group becomes divided by the population at large, this ration becomes insufficient to last for the time period intended. It may appear uncharitable to not classify poor people without fields as non-vulnerable, however, on the other hand, these are people who may need permanent assistance. If a person who is permanently in need of assistance becomes enrolled in a temporary program, what will that persons situation be when that program terminates?

Also in the process of requesting foreign donations, the Government prepared a nationwide map breaking the country into regions labeled:-

- 'A' - "adversely" affected
- 'B' - "badly" affected
- 'C' - "critically" affected
- 'O' - "other"

The original map outlining these areas was created in February, 1984 and revised in April, 1984. After that time there were no additional maps reflecting the nationwide affect of the drought submitted. The results of the survey indicated that there was no preference made when deciding where food should be sent within districts. In fact, of the 69 villages interviewed, 66 of them had received food. Two of the villages that had not received food were located in the district of Mafeteng, almost the entire district of which had been reported as being "critically affected", with only small segments reported as being "badly" affected. The other village which did not receive was located near Hlotse, an area initially reported as not being greatly affected by the drought. In fact, the reason that they did not receive food was as reported by the village chief; their lists had been lost. Generally, however, in all districts food appears to have been distributed to all villages.

Perhaps the most significant conclusion that can be drawn from the survey returns is that regarding numbers of

beneficiaries served. If we look at those districts which received the greatest quantities of food:-

PERCENTAGES WHO RECEIVED

DISTRICT	RECEIVED	DID NOT RECEIVE	INTERVIEW SIZE
Maseru	55%	46%	125
Mafeteng	39	61	123
Mohale's Hoek	76	25	105
Quthing	92	9	46
Qacha's Nek	98	1	138
Mokhotlong	97	4	105
Thaba Tseka	93	6	61

In addition, if we remove the two villages from Mafeteng which claim not to have received, we have:-

Mafeteng	58	42	83
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The evidence indicates that there is a trend within districts not to concentrate on one population group, but to expand lists until the entire district is served. As an example, let us consider Qacha's Nek. Qacha's Nek first distributed food in November/December 1983. The ration they used was; bread flour - 9.6 kg., pulses - 0.9 kg. This was regarded by W.F.P. as being a quantity of food sufficient for thirty days. They then distributed quantities of 14.4 kg. bread flour and 2.7 kg. pulses, but to entirely different people. They finished out the distributions in May/June of 1984, again using different quantities. The results of the survey indicate that nobody received W.F.P. food twice, and in all, 98% of the district benefitted from the food aid. In November/December 1984 food from the Danish Government reached Qacha's Nek, and people began to receive for the second time. Even if we assume that the first people who received food were those designated as the most needy, it should be of great concern that these people received a quantity of food sufficient for one month, and then did not again receive food for an entire year. Additionally, the fact that the first distributions of 9.6 kg. and 0.9 kg., compared to the second distributions of 14.4 kg. and 2.7 kg. indicate that those designated as "most needy" received a quantity of food smaller than the other recipients. The number of people to whom food is distributed becomes more shocking with the knowledge that a very wealthy livestock holder and owner of many businesses in Mokhotlong, also received food. In addition, for the district of Mafeteng in which the two villages reported not benefitting from the food aid; during the last visit by the Mafeteng Drought Relief Clerk, she reported that she was returning to Mafeteng to use Danish food to feed some villages that had not as yet received food. This is cited as additional evidence that eventually everyone in a district is made eligible for the food aid.

As was stated previously, it was surprising to note the percentages of people who claimed that the drought had not

affected other areas of expenditures. Perhaps many people failed to draw the conclusion that a loss of cereals would result in a rechanneling of money away from the purchase of household items, and towards the purchase of basic grains. On the other hand, perhaps many people whose average yields are generally low, did have the resources to compensate for a loss of cereals. Of the 26% who did claim that their ability to finance other areas had been affected, there was a suprisingly high percentage who fell into the categories of not having fields, or having incomes sufficient to compensate. In fact, in the evaluator's opinion there was no difference between those who claimed "other areas" affected, and the normal distribution of "vulnerable" and "not vulnerable". The conclusion advanced by the nature of those who responded positively, was that there was a tendency to give the reflex answer 'things are more difficult now due to drought.' The information gathered correlates with data received from the Ministry of Education showing that over the last five years there has been a consistent increase in the numbers of pupils enrolled in primary, secondary and high schools. Given these results, it seems appropriate for the government to make a detailed study of the effect of the 82 - 84 drought on various aspects of Lesotho and the ability of Basotho to maintain themselves in all aspects of economic life during periods of drought.

On the table reflecting a comparison between food received and food needed, the trend was towards feeding the number required. At the same time, the fact that 40% reported receiving a quantity of food different by two or more from what was required does raise questions. The biggest problem appears to be caused by multi-family units living in the same compound being considered seperately. This included old women living with their children being considered as a seperate one person family.

Another statistic which should be analyzed closely is the length of time which the commodities lasted. The overwhelming claim was that commodities lasted for less than one month. This actually makes sense, considering individual rations were small. At the same time; what is the situation of those considered to be most needy for the 11 months after receiving food, if as indicated they only receive food once per year? Additionally, recipients of W.F.P. food received a quantity of beans and bread flour designed to last the same length of time. The survey indicated that generally the duration for which the beans lasted was much smaller than the duration for which the flour lasted. In fact many people claimed that the pulses lasted for as little as two days. Since the pulses were designed to be a protein source and not a source of bulk food, this raises questions concerning the quality of the family's diet once the pulses are exhausted.

Information on numbers of other food aid programs was interesting, not so much for their affect on the victims of drought, but more for how the distribution of drought relief food fits into the overall food aid system. As was stated previously, participation in other programs tended to be by village. Where in one village almost everyone interviewed participated in Food

For Work, in another, nobody participated. Additionally, for pre-school participation, one village might benefit from the distribution of food whereas another village might not have that access. If we compare this with drought relief food, the question should be asked; is there a benefit to targetting certain areas and certain people as being the people most in need of food?

EVALUATION: DISTRICT BY DISTRICT

BUTHA BUTHE

Butha Buthe, along with Leribe and Berea, was originally classified as not needing drought relief assistance. In early 83 this was changed, and many areas of Butha Buthe were found to have succumbed to the effects of drought. Reports claimed that approximately 50,000 of the district's 90,000 constituents received food. The survey indicated that 81% of those interviewed had received. The ration used in the Butha Buthe district was 9.6 kg. of maize meal per beneficiary. This maize meal resulted from a donation from the Federal Republic of Germany. (F.R.G.) This donation was administered between June and November of 1984. Since that time, no donations have been received which could be sent to Butha Buthe. If the same philosophy is used regarding the F.R.G. donation as was used regarding the W.F.P. donation, that is that 320 grammes is a sufficient daily intake of cereal grains, 9.6 kg. of maize meal is a quantity sufficient to feed one person for 30 days. At the same time, unlike those districts which benefitted from W.F.P. food, there was no source of protein administered along with the maize meal. The survey claimed that for 85% of the households interviewed, the food lasted for less than one month. As it is the case that many of these households received their food nine months ago, the question should be raised as to the situation of those selected as "truly needy".

Two interviewers administered the interviews in eight villages. Surveys were re-administered in four of those villages. Eleven interviews were re-administered. For seven of those duplicate interviews, the important information correlated closely, although for one of those the number of dependents listed was very different. For one of the cases, the information submitted differed greatly, except concerning the actual receipt of food and the amount received. For the final three cases, no comparison could be made because those people re-interviewed could not be found among the original interviews.

Interviewee impressions:-

- a) one village in which many families had not received had many claims of discrimination. One specifically claimed that people better off than her had received, while she had not. Two claimed that they had been registered and their names just disappeared from the list.
- b) one claimed that she has stopped growing vegetables because of the lack of rain.
- c) many claim that the government should provide work.
- d) many stated that they need more food aid or they will die.
- e) one feels that she should receive food since she does not have any fields.
- f) one wants an increase in the Food For Work Program.
- g) many stated that Agriculture Extension Officers were needed urgently to improve agricultural production.

- h) many stated that the food should come on a more regular basis.
- i) one stated that the government should both make efforts to improve agricultural output, and continue the distribution program.
- j) for one, the food lasted only one day since it was used to feed mourners from a funeral.
- k) one felt that the government should also to help pay school fees and buy books.
- l) two felt that peas and beans should also be given.
- m) one felt that people should be encouraged to plant winter crops and that sharecropping should be encouraged for people who let fields lie idle.
- n) many felt that jobs should be created in the villages.
- o) one felt that irrigation schemes are needed.
- p) two felt that the Land Act should be revised so that people without plots could plant.
- q) many requested that they be given plots.

Interviewer impressions:-

One interviewer reported that in all villages that she went to people complained that the committees were corrupt and discriminated against people who belonged to opposition parties. She claimed that it was expressed to her that this discrimination extended to the Food For Work programmes. In one of her villages, the constituency coordinator went to great lengths to be helpful, and went so far as to organize a pitso to request that all interviewees be frank and thorough with their responses. She stated that most of the chiefs in the villages she interviewed appeared to be uncooperative and not to be working well with the village committees. Her most revealing claim was that in all of the villages, all people who had not received food the first time, were currently registered. If this is in fact the case, it would refute the claim that individuals are being discriminated against on political grounds. At the same time it supports the conclusion that beneficiary lists are being expanded to feed the entire district.

The other interviewer stated that peoples' memories were very poor, and that they could not remember such details as ages, amounts of money remitted as recently as three months back, or harvest quantities expected. In contrast to the first interviewer, the second interviewer claimed that the chiefs in his villages were very cooperative and helpful.

LERIBE

As previously stated, Leribe was a district originally classified as not needing drought relief food. In March of 1984 however, subsequent to the re-classification of the country's districts, it was determined that portions of Leribe did require assistance. The Catholic Relief Services moved to supply bulgar wheat and vegetable oil to 35 000 beneficiaries. Reports claimed that in fact 50 000, or approximately 20% of the districts population actually benefitted from the receipt of drought relief

food. The survey claimed that 53% of those interviewed received food. (Note: for the survey, one interviewer was sent into the mountains near Pelaneng, while the other interviewer was assigned the lowlands.) An interesting statistic of the survey was that in one of the four lowland villages and two of the four mountain villages interviewed, everyone in effect benefitted. (92% for these three villages) In the only village interviewed that did not benefit from the food aid, the claim was advanced by the village chief that this was solely because the beneficiary list had been lost. The evidence indicates that there was a tendency to concentrate the drought relief food in certain areas, but that these areas will now be expanded to include the entire district. The current distributions taking place in this district are all for additional lists. In addition, the lowland villages chosen, all were at least scheduled to receive food, although one did not for the reason stated above.

For the lowland interviewer, nine people were re-interviewed in three villages. Seven of these interviews produced corresponding data. For one of the interviews, the data advanced would have classified the interviewee in class 'D' - "wealthy" instead of class 'C' - "no fields". The other interview produced information which was completely different from that originally submitted.

For the mountain interviewer, no interviews were actually checked. During a recent holiday trip to Pelaneng, the evaluator rode to one of the mountain villages, but could not cross the river. Instead he talked with a primary school teacher who was from that village. Hard facts, such as numbers and ages of dependents were given to the evaluator, and in each case these corresponded to the information listed on the interview.

Interviewee impressions:-

- a) one lowland village, in which all had received, was very impressed
- b) the lowland village that did not benefit was generally displeased
- c) some people felt that everybody should receive
- d) one felt that she could improve her agricultural output if she could afford to buy fertilizer
- e) a few were dissatisfied that the commodity was bulgar wheat instead of maize meal
- f) one complained that the village was only given bulgar wheat
- g) one old woman could not go to the distribution store, therefore she failed to collect
- h) most people simply stated that the program was helpful
- i) some complained about frost and a lack of seeds
- j) one village did not register people who still had crops from a previous harvest
- k) there was the complaint that in other villages everyone had received whereas in their village only certain individual families benefitted

Interviewer impressions:

The mountain interviewer stated that he was welcomed warmly in all but one of the villages in which he performed interviews. Many people complained that there was no food available for the family and that he should organize them food. He stated that he had to fight the impression that he was there to register people to receive free food. For the village in which he was not well received, the village committee did not believe that the interviewer was a representative of the government and would not therefore allow him to continue. He stated that some people were not frank regarding their disposable income. The tendency appeared to be to underestimate the family income in order to appear to be in a worse situation than the interviewer actually observed. Difficulty was met concerning the question of harvest yields. Many people do not register their harvests, and could not guess what they had been in previous years. In one village, the villagers approached the interviewer to beg him to appeal to the government for assistance for the 1984/85 season. They claimed that frost had affected their crops in such a way that they would have no yield.

The lowland interviewer claimed to have had difficulties due to political mistrust. Some people felt that she was an agent of the opposition party, while some themselves appeared to be against the ruling party. One point she stressed was the high cost of commodities in the rural areas.

BEREA

Berea was also originally determined to not have suffered greatly during the initial phases of the drought. Following the subsequent decision to re-classify regions of Berea as being worthy of receiving drought relief food, maize donated by the Federal Republic of Germany, capable of serving 50,000 beneficiaries, was moved to the Berea district. The survey claimed that 41% of the 107 randomly selected interviewees received food. Berea is listed as having a population of approximately 175,000. As was typically the case, all of the eight villages interviewed received food.

Two University students were selected to perform interviews in the Berea district, however, one had to withdraw for personal reasons. In his place an interviewer was hired who had previous experience administering an interview for Village Water Supply. One of the interviewers claimed that she was prevented from performing interviews in one village due to the distrust of the village chief.

Interviews were checked in two of the seven villages interviewed; one for each interviewer. Of the five interviews performed a second time, four of them corresponded on all important points, with the other one differing only on numbers of dependents. Differing on numbers of dependents is understandable since many children stay with relatives for parts of each year. In all, the interviews performed in the Berea district were among the most detailed.

Interviewee impressions:-

- a) one builder, who had not received, claiming to be earning 100 maloti per month, stated that since he has a job he does not feel threatened by drought.
- b) one claimed that only farmers had been affected.
- c) one, who had received food aid, claimed that the drought was not very bad.
- d) one feels that dams should be built for gardens.
- e) one, who claimed to have harvested less than one bag, claimed that he used to harvest 20 bags of maize and 20 bags of beans each year, during the mid seventies.
- f) one felt that the food aid was good since her family does not have any fields.
- g) one felt that more taps should be installed for watering.
- h) one recipient without fields stated that it was helpful because that could save money that they had had to previously spend on food.

Interviewer impressions:-

Only the university student was requested to submit a report concerning her experiences. She expressed the opinion that all of the four villages were relatively equal concerning the effects of the drought and their general economic condition. Her report was quite detailed and contained some very interesting insights into village life and politics. For one village, she claimed that the development committee dealt with almost all of the village affairs, yet did not appear to be serving its interests well. She claimed that the major source of both food and employment in all four villages was the Food For Work program. She stated, however, that participation in Food For Work had been restricted to certain villages because residents of that village controlled access, and thus only permitted villagers from their village to participate. She claimed that the pre-school clinic in one village was not used to maximum advantage because the mothers complain that the fees are too high. For this village, mothers tend to take advantage of the injections, but not the additional services. She claimed that this same village did not regard education as vital to village welfare. Many children between the ages of seven and eleven had not yet started school, either because they were regarded as too young, or the school fees were too high. Girls tended to have dropped out of school to get married before completing even standard 7, while boys tended to drop out of school following standard 7 in order to find employment. She stated that the information requested in question two, (family members employment), and question three, (disposable income for the previous four months), was difficult to obtain. She felt that in many cases she had not received proper information. She was under the impression that people felt that it was to their disadvantage to answer these questions truthfully. She expressed the opinion that some people should be regarded as being dependent on agriculture even though they do not have fields, if they gain employment by planting the fields of others.

MASERU

In the original classification, only 2 600 constituents were determined to be suffering from the effects of drought. The final report submitted, regarding the distribution of food in the district, indicated that 109 000, or approximately 40% of the districts population, received food. According to the survey, 55% of all households interviewed benefitted from the receipt of drought relief food. The distribution ration for most of the district was 9.6 kg. of bread flour per beneficiary, with very few beneficiaries receiving pulses. This resulted from an exhaustion of pulses in the other districts in which this commodity was served. The trend of approximately 55% of the people interviewed actually receiving food, is generally reflected throughout all eight villages interviewed, except in one village where 90% of the 16 household heads interviewed received. A total of 11 of those interviewed by the two interviewers, were re-interviewed. These re-interviews were performed in four villages. The inspector reported that all of those re-interviewed claimed that they had been interviewed previously. Except for one case, all second interviews agreed with the first interview on essential data; such as receipt of food, economic resource and activity in the agricultural sector. In the case which did not agree, there was contradictory information regarding the receipt of food. In one situation both interviews agreed, however, the evaluator concluded that the person should have been determined to be category 'D' - "wealthy" instead of category 'C' - "no fields."

Interviewee impressions:-

- a) one person did not receive food because she is originally from another village
- b) one person did not receive because she was sick at the time the food was issued
- c) one old couple, without asking, had the food brought to them
- d) many interviewees expressed a feeling of hopelessness
- e) many felt that the committee was unfair and discriminating while many claimed that they were fair - even within the same village
- f) many claimed that they were registred but did not receive
- g) many gave vague or generic responses, such as "I will look for a job", or "I will try to improve my ploughing", or "I will ask for more fields"

Interviewer impressions:-

Interviewer impressions generally reflected the above. One village complained that the village development committee was not pulling its weight and that was why they had not received enough food. Another village complained that the village development committee took an unfair amount of food. One village seemed to benefit greatly from the remittance of salaries. In one village the inspector reported that food was given only to widows and widowers. On average the complaint was that the food took too long to arrive.

MAFETING

Originally, 37,500 beneficiaries were scheduled to receive I.F.P. food and 15,000 were scheduled to benefit from Lesotho Flour Mills food in the district of Mafeting. Distribution reports indicate that approximately 88,000, or 49% of the districts population actually did benefit. The survey indicated that 39% of those interviewed, received. One reason for the lower survey figure could be that Lesotho Flour Mills food was received in 1983 and it may not have been remembered that that was drought relief food. A second possibility is that because two of the villages interviewed did not receive anything, they distorted the true figure. It was interesting to note the differences in interviewee impressions between the villages in which everybody received, and the village in which very few received. The villages in which everyone received were very pleased with the performance of the committee, while the villages in which very few people received were very upset. It could be that in some villages there was discrimination by the committee and that the committee system should be looked into. On the other hand, many people in these villages did state that only the poor received. What is demonstrated by the differences in the reactions of villagers is how difficult it is to have a system of selective project administration, and have people who do not benefit feel satisfied. The fact that there were villages that appear not to have benefitted does raise concern since the entire district is considered to be critically affected. This possibility, that there are villages that have not benefitted, was alluded to during a recent visit to Maseru by the Drought Relief Clerk from Mafeteng. During this visit she stated that she had to hurry back to feed some villages that had not yet received any food at all. Another point of concern was the sense of hopelessness expressed by many of those interviewed. Many claimed that they had not realized any harvest yield in years. There was one village interviewed in which many farmers sharecrop their land out to an experienced farmer. This is a case worthy of consideration. The village felt that it was better to improve overall output using modern techniques, rather than allow crop production to remain at low levels and be especially vulnerable to drought. The survey information gathered from Mafeting claims that many people were not affected by the drought. This is in part because in Mafeting many surveys were completed claiming that the person interviewed had not received anything for the past three years, or even never harvested a crop at all. These people were classified as "no change". For each interviewer, surveys were checked in one of the villages in which interviews were performed. All seven of the second interviews corresponded with the original interviews on all major points.

Interviewee impressions:

Most interviewee comments were very passive, merely saying that they appreciated the food aid, or that their welfare was in Gods hands. Some of the more specific comments were:-

- a) one stated that because of the free food, people expect to be helped more.
- b) most who had received requested to be given more food.
- c) one committee member stated that the food was only given to the most needy.
- d) one stated that the food was useless because it was given so infrequently.
- e) most who received stated that the food did help, although a few who had received in early 1984 claimed that it was needed again.
- f) many stated that they were starving because of the drought.
- g) one claimed that the drought had had little effect on other areas because even before the drought the yield had not been very good.
- h) many people stated that they would try to use fertilizer.
- i) one complained that since she did not have livestock and since the fields had not been producing, she could not afford to hire someone to plant the fields.
- j) one farmer was improving his yield by using fertilizer and insecticides.
- k) one claimed that only widows were told to register.
- l) one claimed that there were two lists, one for party members and one for non-party members.
- m) one person who was classified as vulnerable stated that he was not informed about when to register.

Interviewer impressions:

One interviewer stated that people in all of the villages interviewed were very helpful and willing to help in all ways. She felt that most people were badly affected by the drought, except in one village where many people did not have fields. She stated that most people were happy with the food aid though they wished that it would have been more. She claims that most people who were deserving, but did not receive, felt that personal differences between them and committee members was the cause. She says that some villagers suggested that someone from outside the village should be responsible for distribution.

The other interviewer stated that in the first village she visited, sharecropping was being used very effectively. There is a wealthy farmer, formerly of co-op Lesotho who provides fertilizer and ploughing expenses in return for 2/3 of the yield. She says that most farmers in this village are participating in sharecropping with him. She claimed that the second village she visited was very poor and remote. She states that the village has not yet initiated advanced farming methods which could reduce the effects of drought. In both of the first two villages, it appeared that everyone interviewed was very satisfied with the program. In the third village interviewed, it appeared that there was conflict within the village. Very few people received food, and there were apparently two lists. The committee states that the first list, those who actually benefitted, represented the truly needy. Others interviewed in this village, however, felt that there was discrimination. In the fourth village she interviewed she claimed that nobody had benefitted from the food aid.

MOHALE'S HOEK

Distribution reports claimed that 51% of the residents of Mohale's Hoek received food. The survey stated that of the 105 randomly selected household heads interviewed, 76% claimed to have benefitted. Two villages were chosen in which to perform second interviews, and seven interviews were performed a second time. For six of those interviewed a second time the results corresponded to those submitted on the first interview, although on one of these it was revealed that since the first interview had been performed the interviewee had received food. In the other case, the second interview revealed information that would classify the family as "wealthy", while the first interview revealed information that classified the person as "vulnerable". There was also the indication that one village which had previously claimed that it was not benefitting from Food for Work, did now have that program available.

Interviewee impressions:

- a) one stated that she lost her field when a road took over the land. She stated that it will be difficult to start again.
- b) one who did not receive stated that she did not need the food, but would accept it if it were offered.
- c) one who was worthy and received said that she did not like the idea of others not receiving.
- d) one claimed that her crops are destroyed by other people.
- e) a few claimed that they frequently request fields but are never given.
- f) a few were told during the distributions that the food was finished.
- g) most felt that they needed more food.
- h) two felt that the committee was unfair because they did not allow some of their dependents who are not actually her children to qualify for food aid.
- i) one committee member said that mistakes were made compiling lists in the D.C.'s office; such as listing 1 dependent instead of 10.
- j) one young woman, who is building a new house, said that she needed the food because sometimes she has to spend all her money on bricks and cement.
- k) two said that some committee members without children received more than their fair share.
- l) many, in a village in which most residents received food, felt that the food aid was fairly distributed.
- m) one wished that the food aid could be distributed monthly.
- n) one said that she was satisfied, because those who did not receive were promised that they too would be given.
- o) one complained that she plants vegetables but they are destroyed by animals.
- p) many said that they continue to plant despite the drought.
- q) one stated that the food helped, because with some money she was then able to buy a dress.
- r) one said that prior to the receipt of food, they were cutting back on meals and going days without food.
- s) one claimed that food was unfairly distributed, because

some people were fed for a second time while others only for a first time.

- t) one predicted that the drought would continue, and that they would not harvest this year.

Interviewer impressions:

For the first interviewer; the first village in which she administered the surveys appeared to be very poor. She advanced that this was because of the 16 households in the village, only three have relatives working in the mines. It also suffers from lack of livestock since there are no reasonable pastures. She said that the second village, unlike the first, benefitted from a Food For Work project. She reported that the fourth village was the most affluent that she came across. Located near the main road, it boasts a pre-school clinic. In addition, of the twenty houses interviewed, 15 had close relatives working in the mines.

The second interviewer claimed that everyone which he had interviewed had at one time been registered, although some had not received. He highlighted that poor and wealthy people fall into many different categories. Some people are permanently poor, having neither fields nor livestock nor income. Some people are forced to struggle, simply because they have such a large number of relatives that, even a normally reasonable income could not support them all. One observation he made was that poor people seemed more likely to suffer a large percentage crop loss than wealthy people. He gave three reasons why some people were registered to receive food, yet did not. The first was that some people did not go to receive the food until the day after the distribution, and were then told that the food was finished. The second was that some people sent their children to collect the food, and the children did not understand the directions given. The third was that there was some discrimination. He felt that the discrimination was based on personal differences between committee members and individual villagers. Overall he felt that many wealthy people received food, and that this was unfortunate since the food should have been saved for the poor and needy.

QUTHING

Although two interviewers were scheduled to administer the survey in Quthing, one claimed that she was not able to do so. Distribution reports claimed that 60% of the districts 105,000 people benefitted from the food aid. The survey claimed that 91% of the 46 people interviewed had in fact received. One possibility for the difference in figures is that the distribution report claimed that some recipients had benefitted from the food aid twice. The survey counters this claim by advancing that districts distribute to everyone once, before anyone receives twice. With Quthing, however, this can not be stated confidently, since interviews were administered in only three villages.

Of the three villages surveyed by the interviewer, two were

visited, for interviews to be checked. Two interviews in each of these villages were checked. Evidently, since the time of the original interview, one of these villages had benefitted from a donation of whole grain maize from the Danish Government. Both of the family heads from this village, who were interviewed for the second time, had benefitted from this donation. One of these families would be considered to possess sufficient wealth to survive a period of drought. The basic information on all four of these interviews corresponded sufficiently.

Interviewee impressions:

- a) three wealthy recipients said that the food was good, because it cut down on their food budget.
- b) one was very hostile, since she had not received.
- c) one felt that the government should advise them on how to improve their yields.
- d) one felt that the food was good, but that recipients should also join Food For Work.
- e) one felt that farmers should switch to drought resistant crops.
- f) one stated that without the food, most families would have died.
- g) most recipients stated that the food was of the utmost importance.
- h) one couple, with a son employed in the mines, felt that the food was of the utmost importance, since their son was not financing them with a sufficient income.

Interviewer impressions:

The interviewer stated that in all but one village, he was welcomed and encouraged to perform his duties. He failed to locate the fourth village, and for this reason performed interviews in only three villages. He felt that the aims of the program were being undermined by the numbers of people served. He felt that wealthy people should be removed from lists, and that only poor people should receive. He felt that one possible project implementation would be to post people from the Logistics Unit into the villages to assist committees. Possibly this could be accomplished by this person holding regional pitsos.

QACHA'S NEK

Distribution reports claimed that food had been distributed to 75% of the districts 60,000 constituents, with some constituents receiving food twice. Survey results stated that 98% of the 123 family heads interviewed had received food. It is likely, therefore, that contrary to the distribution reports, food was not distributed to any families twice, but that all families qualified for one distribution. As reflected in the survey, since October of 1984, whole grain maize has been distributed in Qacha's Nek. Not all of the villages surveyed had thus far benefitted from this distribution.

Both interviewers scheduled to go to Qacha's Nek declined at the last minute. In their place, two interviewers were hired who had experience administering a survey for Village Water Supply. Unfortunately, they received little training, and did not understand the chart concerning crop production, hence it was impossible to derive good information on the effect of the drought. Interviews were checked in only one of the eight villages in which the survey was administered. Since the interviewers were working together, this does however represent a check on both of their work. The three interviews performed a second time correspond in a satisfactory manner with those performed the first time.

Interviewee impressions:

- a) most people interviewed requested increased opportunities to participate in Food For Work projects.
- b) many also simply requested jobs.
- c) a few stated that they needed taps to obtain water more easily.
- d) a few stated that they needed a better road.
- e) one, who was classified as wealthy, claimed that she had wanted to build a cafe, but that the chief had refused.
- f) many stated that they had not yet planned for the future.
- g) one said that she would appreciate any work that the government could give, so that she could keep busy.
- h) one would like to join the communal plots.
- i) many stated that they are trying to find work but cannot.

Interviewer impressions:

Since the interviewers were not university educated, they were not required to submit a report on their experiences.

MOKHOTLONG

The results regarding Mokhotlong are similar to those of Qacha's Nek. The distribution reports claimed that many people benefitted twice from the food aid, and that in all, 60% of the districts 70,000 constituents received food. In contradiction to this claim, the survey indicated that 97% of the 105 randomly selected interviewees received food. In addition, the three people who did not receive food all claimed that they understood

why they had not been given. Therefore, it is reasonable to say that in fact, everybody in the district was given the opportunity to receive food. Among those to whom surveys were administered were wealthy businessmen and cattle ranchers.

Interviews were not rechecked at all in Mokhotlong. This was due to time constraints on the part of the evaluator.

Interviewee impressions:

- a) many simply stated that the food was very good.
- b) a couple stated that they would like to try sharecropping. One specifically stated that she would like to try it with the government.
- c) a few stated that the food was good, because they do not have fields and depend on others for work.
- d) one claimed that he has not had seeds since 1983.
- e) one claimed that since a Food For Work project stopped they have not had a source of food.
- f) many claim that they still do always plough, and promised to continue to do so no matter how conditions are in the future.
- g) two stated that this year they left fields fallow because the previous yields had been so bad.
- h) many claimed that they will face the same problem this year because of an early frost.
- i) one complained that her two sons, each with families of their own, do not help her.
- j) many said that the committee was very fair to give food to the poor first.
- k) one of those who did not receive stated that he did not blame the committee, but that his name appeared to have been left off the list during beneficiary compilation at a higher level.
- l) one would like to have more beans.
- m) one stated that it was unfair that her dependents had not been included.

Interviewer impressions:

One interviewer stated that two of the villages to which he was assigned were very remote, so he substituted two villages that were more accessible. The biggest benefit of the program, that he saw was that for those of limited income, less money was being channelled into the purchasing of household items, etc.

The other interviewer stated that many people did not receive her well, and that much explanation as to the purpose of her visit was needed. The interviewer misunderstood directions regarding who she should interview. She thought she was supposed to interview ten people who had received, and ten who had not received. She commented that one person who she talked to who had not received was told that he would receive a double share the next time. She claimed that the people who she interviewed who were obviously affluent, would attempt to minimize their income and livestock holdings. She also claimed that some people

who at first appeared vulnerable, are actually being maintained by their children. She further stated that some people who were of themselves vulnerable did have relatives on whom they could depend. She claimed that many people on lists were not known to the chiefs of the village under whose rule they fell, and for this reason she had to substitute many names. She stated that people felt that the food aid benefitted them greatly. She said that it appeared that a frost in early December had ruined much of the current crop. She advised that in subsequent distributions the quantity of food distributed be increased, and that the truly needy be given top priority.

THABA TSEKA

Thaba Tseka benefitted from the original donation of 1,000 metric tons of Taiwanese maize. For this donation, each household received one 70 kg. bag, regardless of household size. Taiwanese food was issued between September and November of 1983. Small amounts of additional lists were served maize donated from the Federal Republic of Germany. The figure of 77,000 beneficiaries served was arrived at by using an average family size of 5.4. Thaba Tseka did not benefit from any further donations until November of 1984. Therefore the claim by almost 90% of those interviewed that the food lasted for less than one month gains significance. As was reflected in the chart, 93% of those interviewed received food. Those that did not benefit divided equally between those judged to be wealthy, and those judged to be deserving. An interesting observation is made regarding the Taiwanese maize. During the survey trial administered in Roma, one of the test interviewees claimed to have benefitted from the receipt of a 70 kg. bag of maize meal. This commodity was only issued in this quantity in Thaba Tseka. If we compare this with another beneficiary in Leribe who claimed to have benefitted from a commodity which was only distributed in Butha Buthe and Berea, and another Hlotse resident who was refused food because she had only recently moved to that village, the conclusion is drawn that many committees use residential history regarding where beneficiaries should receive.

Interviewee impressions:-

- a) all who received were very grateful, although some felt that more was needed
- b) two felt that the food should not have been distributed to every household, and that only the "needy" should have benefitted
- c) one felt that the food should have been distributed based on household size
- d) one household, judged to be "needy", did not receive due to the absence of the household head at the time of distribution. The children were not given the food in her absence
- e) in one village there were a few complaints of discrimination, alleged by those who did not receive

EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS:-

There was evidence of three social phenomena observed in the survey which the evaluator feels deserves consideration. The first was that there were a large number of people designated as "vulnerable", who could not have been "vulnerable" if their relatives, mostly husbands, had been more responsible. The most common instance of this was found with families in which the income earner resides outside the village. In such situations there was the appearance that many people do not adequately insure that the family is maintained. In any case they might fail to recognize how critical an emergency situation, in which they are not taking part, might be. This is mentioned because it reflects the difficulty that arises when evaluating the situation of a population group, such a large portion of which is employed externally.

The second observation challenges the recent classification of pregnant women and young children as being inherently the most "vulnerable" population group. Although it is acknowledged that such peoples livelihood is subject to the mercy of those on whom they are dependent, on average the financial situation of pregnant women and young children appeared to be relatively secure. Generally such people did have either husbands or parents who were working and willing to provide. Considering that the C.R.S. already has operating pre-school clinics in existence around the country, the evaluator feels that older people more accurately fit the classification of "vulnerable". In comparison to young women, there appeared to be more older age people who did not have access to outside means of support. A typical situation was an older man and women with working children, who claimed that their children are married with their own families, and thus not able to provide very much. There were, of course, many older people who live directly with their children. However, there appeared to be many old people without any means of guaranteed support. Perhaps a study should be made to see if the extended family is still maintaining its role as provider for the disadvantaged.

The third observation regards the target population, and the expanding of rolls. It appeared that many villages sought to serve the poorest first, regardless of whether or not these people were agriculturally productive. It just appeared that in many villages, those people who received the first trench of food were people of both limited economic resources and limited land access. This tendency by villages to cater towards families who are permanently poor should again encourage a re-evaluation as to the projects goals and strategies. This follows with what has already been described as a "pecking order" when evaluating who should receive food. The poorest received first, then those of greater resource, and then those of even greater resource.

QUESTIONABLE DISTRIBUTION:

Because knowledge had reached the committee of the distribution of food in the residential area of Khubetsoana, 16 interviews were performed in that location. The interviewer reported that she had been informed that only people in the smaller houses had been fed. She therefore concluded that she should only undertake interviews in that location. All 16 of the houses interviewed had received food. Of these 16: 11 were judged not to deserve food, being gainfully employed; four were judged not to be deserving, being not agriculturally active; one was judged as deserving, being without substantial income and being active in the agricultural sector. Of those judged to be of sufficient means, the average situation was a monthly income of 425 maloti for a family of five. The worst situation was a family of six living on 175 maloti and the most affluent was a family of six living on 860 maloti. (note that this information was gathered before the recent pay increases.) The one person judged to be deserving was actually a policeman claiming that his monthly income of 130 maloti was supporting a family of eight. The fact that distributions took place under such circumstances underscores the two recommendations in the section that follows: 1) A firm strategy should be applied; 2) A central authority should censor undertakings at the district level.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) A clear statement of philosophy should be made regarding who should receive food. The original statement of philosophy claimed that the program was designed to feed only the "neediest of the needy". The evidence strongly suggests that this is not what is taking place, and that in fact lists are being expanded so that each district resident is entitled to receive food once. Therefore the choices appear to be:-

- a) to sustain those "critically" affected by drought for the period up to their next harvest.
- b) to input food into the entire system, to combat that lost by a shortfall in crop production, regardless of the situation of individual beneficiaries.

2) Upon deciding on a statement of philosophy, a clear strategy should be formulated to accomplish the stated goals. This recommendation is put forth because, if the goal is to simply input food into the entire system, the established procedure of spending time collecting lists becomes obsolete. In this case a more appropriate strategy might be to use estimates of regional populations, and at the time of distributions give a ration to each person in the village. The amount of time saved in project implementation would be phenomenal. Since this is what in effect happened in districts which received large quantities of food, this suggestion should be worthy of consideration.

If on the other hand, the strategy remains to feed only a specific population group, the evidence indicates that a complete strategy re-evaluation should be made. In any case, for each of the strategy outlines stated above, the following recommendations still bear relevance.

3) Villages need more guidance. In one village interviewed, nobody received food because lists were lost. In another, it was reported that only widows and widowers received food. In a third, the charge was made by many people that only members of a specific political party received. In a fourth, everybody received. When this is combined with evidence that there was not a uniform definition regarding what constitutes a household, or what constitutes a beneficiary, it becomes obvious that village committees need help. An obvious source of this help could be the agriculture and nutrition extension officers already in the field. Another source could be pre-school clinic nurses or outstation clinic nurses.

4) Maseru should exert greater control. If this project is to be run with a single statement of philosophy and a single strategy, a single agency should be charged with the responsibility of insuring that the statement of philosophy is adhered to. Currently, it appears that each district is responsible for the administering of the project at the district level, while the Logistics Unit is charged with making the means available so that they can do so. Nobody, however, is responsible for insuring that each district adheres strictly to the statement of philosophy. This would explain beneficiary lists being permitted to expand indefinitely.

5) There should be more integration with other ministries. The drought impact maps produced in early 1984 were useful. They outlined which area of the country were most seriously affected. If this type of co-ordination between F.N.C.O., F.M.U. (Logistics) and the Ministry of Agriculture could be renewed and worked on, the implementation of project aims and goals could only be simplified. The possible scenario is this; during emergency meetings between the three organizations, F.N.C.O. and the Ministry of Agriculture inform F.M.U. as to exactly where they should send food. F.M.U. in turn organizes for the dispatch and quick distribution of this food to those specific regions determined to be in need of assistance.

6) Food distributions should be earmarked regionally, instead of by district. Evidence indicates that rainfall patterns are not uniform by district, but are influenced by geographical features which transcend district boundaries. Therefore, one district which may appear to have withstood the affects of drought in good condition, may actually have portions which were very hard hit. On the other hand, a district which may have had large portions succumb to drought, may have other areas in which no real affect was realized. This can be seen in the original maps reflecting the impact of the drought, and should therefore also be reflected in the strategy. For the distribution of W.F.P. food, a small portion of Maseru was originally determined to be worthy of W.F.P. food. Therefore, when the entire district was later judged as being worthy, the entire district benefitted from the W.F.P. donation. Contrast this with Berea, which did not originally qualify for the receipt of W.F.P. food. When Berea was later judged to be suffering from the affects of drought, they still did not qualify for the W.F.P. donation.

7) A possible menu, designed to balance proteins and carbohydrates, should be given to beneficiaries. As was reflected in the survey, generally the quantity of beans lasted for a much shorter duration than the bread flour. Beneficiaries should be informed that these two commodities were selected by a nutritional expert for a specific period of time. Therefore care should be taken to insure that they are used to the maximum advantage by those who receive.

8) The program should adopt a more flexible approach. An emergency situation demands that project implementation be undertaken with the greatest speed possible. As such, situations might require that what would normally be regarded as established and unyielding regulations, be molded to reflect the state of crises. As examples; the village which was not fed because its lists were misplaced, and the collection of additional lists. If in fact people under these two situations were desperate to receive food, time should not be delayed for strict project guidelines to be followed. Instead, the project guidelines should allow for the village or people to submit their names at the time of distribution.

CONCLUSION:

It should be stated at this time that one very gratifying result of the survey was that the integrity of either the Government itself, or the Logistics Unit as its administering agency, was never called into question. Individual interviewees did have complaints regarding individual village committees, however, these complaints were never enlarged beyond the local level. The Government should therefore be pleased that the food aid with which it was entrusted, was distributed throughout the country freely, as planned. The recommendations advanced seek to assist the Government to consolidate and strengthen its objectives regarding the distribution of free food. Should the Government seek to feed a specific population group, or should it make the program open to the population at large? Should the government target specific areas, or should it seek to inject food into the entire system? Arguments could be advanced in favor of either strategy. The hope should therefore be to make the strategy chosen clear and well publicized.

APPENDICES

BUDGET.....1

SURVEY OF VILLAGERS.....2

SURVEY OF DONORS3

SURVEY OF EMPLOYEES4

BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DROUGHT RELIEF
MONITORING SURVEY.

PREPARATION:

Materials and expenses for survey	-	M100
Organization and training of personnel	-	<u>100</u>
		M200M200

STAFFING

Remittance for surveyors		
23 surveyors x 6 days x M12/day	-	I656
Transport to and from survey sites	-	I300
Transport within districts	-	500
Subsistence (including hiring rooms, village meals etc.)		
25 surveyors x 6 day x M10/day	-	<u>I500</u>
		M4956.....M4956

EVALUATION

Analysis of data	-	2000
Production of report	-	<u>3000</u>
		5000..... <u>M5000</u>
SUB TOTAL		I0156
Unforseen Expenses (15% of sub total)		<u>I523</u>
TOTAL		<u>I1679</u>

EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF SURVEY

STEP 1:- THE INTRODUCTION:

It is essential that all people being interviewed feel completely relaxed and unintimidated. Explain that in no report will individuals be listed by name, or are their answers being collected in any manner that could be used against them. The purpose of the survey is simply to determine the effect of the Drought Relief Program, and to identify any areas in which the program might increase the effectiveness of its service to the people of Lesotho.

STEP 2: THE APPLICATION OF THE SURVEY:

When applying the survey, be comfortable and relaxed. Below are a list of guideline objectives, however the interviewers are encouraged to expand their research into additional avenues as is seen appropriate.

OBJECTIVE I: To identify the potential vulnerability of the interviewees.

- (1) List the ages and if appropriate occupations of all people for whom food is prepared each day. If the occupation is student, state the grade. Make sure the interviewee is also listed.

Relation	Age	Occupation	Relation	Age	Occupation

- (2) List all relatives employed outside of the villages and what their relation is to the interviewee. If known include their monthly salaries

Relation	Occupation	Monthly Salary	Financial Assets

- (3) List the total amount of money received by the family for the past five months - November -----
October ----- September ----- August -----
- (3.4) How many houses does the interviewee own -----
How many rooms -----
- (3.5) List all expenditures greater than 50 rands made during the past year.

item	purchased date	value	item	purchased date	value
radio			car		
furniture			clothes		
_____			_____		
_____			_____		

- (3.6) Does the family own any of the following major items?

car----- stereo -----tractor -----oxen -----
Business----- (state type)

- (3.7) How much money did the family spend for food last month- 0-10Rand----- 11-20 Rand ----- 21-30Rand-----
31-40Rand ----- More than 40 Rand-----

- (4) Complete the chart regarding the maintenance of livestock.

		CATTLE	OXEN	DONKEYS	HORSES	SHEEP	PIGS	CHICKEN
1	Total owned							
9	Sold							
8	Slaughtered							
3	Died							
	Purchased							
1	Total Owned							
9	Sold							
8	Slaughtered							
4	Died							
	Purchased							

Interviewees should give their best estimates when quantities are not known exactly. For total owned, put the total of that particular livestock enjoyed throughout the year. Solicit comments on quality of livestock and their ability to reproduce themselves.

- 5) How many fields do you own and how many fields did you plant for the following years. Explain the size of fields.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
OWN					
PLANTED BY YOU					
NO. OF SEASONS PLANTED					

The purpose of this question is to discover the level of discouragement caused by the drought, and possibly the debilitating effect caused by distribution of free food.

Do you allow your idle fields to be used for sharecropping?

Which years did you allow them to be used for this purpose?

Do you sharecrop from others?

Which years have you done this?

List all other food aid programs in which the interviewee participates, the quantities and commodities received and the intervals between which receipts must last (Food For Work, Pre School etc.)

OBJECTIVE 2: To establish the level of effect that the drought has had on crop production.

Since you have been farming, has the size of your plot increased or decreased? Increaseddecreased.....

QUESTIONS:- Some guideline questions to pursue.

- (1) If size was increased, how? and by how much?
- (2) If decreased, why? and by how much?

List the ideal or best yield ever realised, and the quantities realised during the past three seasons. Estimate where necessary. If the interviewee is a sharecropper, list the total crop and the sharecroppers share. Complete chart on the on the following page.

CROP	HARVEST BEST	YEAR	HARVEST QUANTITY	1981/82	82/83	83/84
MAIZE						
WHEAT						
BORGHUM						
BEANS						
PEAS						
OTHER						

Comment on the general health of livestock during the past three years, concentrating on the effects that drought may have had

PJECTIVE 3: To establish importance of drought relief receipts.

1) How much food have you received from the Logistics Unit
quantity..... commodity..... date (month/year)

(If quantities are not clear interviewee should describe types of containers used, how much received and how full the containers were made.)

(11) How long did these commodities last?

(12) Describe the eating habits of the family prior, after and currently, with respect to the receipt of drought relief food. Include the number of meals per day, and the typical content of those meals, and where did food come from for each period.

PRIOR

AFTER

CURRENT

(13) Explain how the family obtains other essential food supplies. Include what the specific types of each are.

FRUITS

VEGETABLES

PROTEINS (MEAT, EGGS, MILK CHEESE)

OBJECTIVE 4. To investigate how the drought may have affected other areas of family life.

(14) Describe how the drought has affected the ability of the family to--

(a) Pay school fees.

(b) Purchase supplementary food supplies
(coffee, Flour etc)

(c) Purchase household items and clothes.

(interviewee should list how family managed to maintain itself in those regards previously, and then currently.)

OBJECTIVE 5 To describe interviewers impressions and those of the interviewee might be willing to advance concerning the drought, benefit of food aid. How it may have made people aware of need to improve ability to protect themselves. What steps they are taking to feed themselves in the future. The answers you put down are VERY IMPORTANT

Interviewee Impressions:

Interviewer Impressions: State quality of house and apparent wealth of the interviewee. If you felt interviewee was being honest.

Name of Interviewee
Village
Constituency.....
sub-station from which supplies are received
If the interviewee is a Committee Member, state committee.....

EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF IMPACT STUDY

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE DONORS

The following are objectives fo the questionnaire for the donors.

1. To find out how they became aware of the Emergency Drought situation and the need to donate some relief food commodities.
2. To find their expectations about the program.
3. What regular infromation/reports they have been receiving to date of interview.
4. To find their satisfaction or dissatisfaction on the administration of the program.
5. To find out their future plans for situations like this Drought situation.

QUESTIONS:

1. What factors or issues did you know about drought situation prior to your donating the food? (Motivators towards your donating decision)
2. How much food was requested from you to donate? (If it was stipulated)
3. How much food you have donated?

Type of commodity

Metric Tonage

4. What factors influenced you or contributed towards your donating these food commodities in these amounts? Or what did you wish to accomplish?
5. (a) What monitoring information have you been receiving since you donated the food or since the distribution of the food begun?

(b) How regularly have you been receiving this information?

(c) Do you feel you have been receiving sufficient information? Yes/No.

(d) If no, how much do you feel should have been submitted?
6. (a) Getting from reports and relevant information do you think your objectives as described in question 4 have been met?

(b) Which of your objectives have been partially met or not met at all?
7. Were you made aware on how the food would be administered?
8. When were you made aware?

(a) By programme proposal document?

(b) After you agreed to donate food?

(c) After food was received in country?

or (d) At any other state not listed above?

9. Getting from regular reports, are you satisfied with the distribution mechanism or the general administration set up?
10. Did you ever visit Food Logistics Unit or discuss programme issues with any Food Logistics Unit representatives?
11. Did you ever observe any distribution session?
12. If not satisfied with the distribution or administration set up, what in particular has not satisfied you?
13. What would you recommend for a more smoother future program implementation?
14. Any other relevant comments should be listed here:-

QUESTIONNAIRE

SURVEY ON THE CAPABILITY OF LOGISTICS UNIT TO
IMPLEMENT THE DROUGHT RELIEF
PROGRAMME.

- Q.1 - Please describe the work you were doing before being appointed to Logistics Unit.

Position:.....

Duties & Responsibilities.....

.....

.....

- Q.2 - Please describe the work you are doing in the Logistics Unit

Position.....

Duties & Responsibilities.....

.....

.....

.....

- Q.3 - Within the Logistics Unit are you aware of:

1. Who your immediate supervisor is?.....

.....

2. Who are the people supervisor by you?.....

.....

3. The duties of people you supervise?.....

.....

4. The various lines of authority in the unit?

.....

- Q.4 - Would you know how the various committees in the implementation of the D.R.P. are made up?

At district level.....

.....

At constituency level.....

At village level.....

.....

Q.5 - In your opinion how do you think the programme has benefited the recipients of the donated foodstuffs?

(a) In alleviating starvation.....
.....

(b) Attitude to food production (disincentive).....
.....
.....

Q.6 From your observation, are there people who:-

(a) Received food aid.....
Were not needy?.....

(b) Did not received food aid yet they were in need of it?.....

Q.7 What problems (if any) were caused by selection criteria and how could they be overcome problems.....

.....
Suggested improvements.....
.....
.....

Q.8 How best could the Logistics Unit be organized to be more efficient?

Suggested organizational structure.....
.....
.....

Q.9 What distribution problems due to organizational structure?

.....
.....
.....



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